



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

ACTION TO CHECK REDS

The countries of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) have set up a sort of secret service to guard against underground communist activity. The group will try especially to prevent Chinese Reds from slipping into free countries of Southeast Asia to stir up trouble or work against governments. Members of SEATO are the United States, Britain, France, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, and Pakistan.

IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE

Australia has received 70,000 immigrants from Europe during the past 3 years, more than any other nation, the United Nations reports. Canada had the second highest number—67,294, and the United States was third with 52,184 immigrants.

WORLD WILL NOT FORGET

When Dr. Albert Einstein passed away a week ago at the age of 76, he was recognized as one of the world's greatest scientists. Over the years, he won high honors for his brilliant work in physics and mathematics. His theories helped advance our understanding of scientific knowledge, including the make-up of the atom.

Born in Germany, Dr. Einstein was forced to flee from that country when Hitler's nazis took over in the 1930's. Einstein came to the U. S. and spent many years working with other top scientists at Princeton University. Though a number of Americans disagreed with some of his political views, everyone recognized his great scientific achievements.

PRESIDENT'S NEW STATE

President and Mrs. Eisenhower are now legal residents of Pennsylvania, where they have a farm. Their home was formerly in New York City, where they lived when the President was head of Columbia University. By transferring his voting residence to Pennsylvania, Mr. Eisenhower has made that state the home of a President for the first time since 1861, when James Buchanan was Chief Executive.

HERBERT HOOVER MUSEUM

The house in Newberg, Oregon, where the orphaned Herbert Hoover lived during a part of his boyhood, is to be opened as a memorial and museum next August 10. That date will be Mr. Hoover's 81st birthday.

GAINING THEIR CONFIDENCE

More and more West Germans are regarding the United States as their friend. In a recent nation-wide public opinion poll taken inside the former enemy country, over half of the Germans questioned said they considered us as their friends. Four years ago, only about 2 out of every 10 persons questioned so regarded the U. S.



BRITAIN'S NEW Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, with his wife. She is a niece of former Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Election Contest Begins For Citizens of Britain

Prosperity and Labor-Party Split Lead Many Conservatives to Feel that Time Is Ripe for Balloting

ELECTION talk is in the air in Great Britain. Citizens will be going to the polls on May 26 to select their leaders for the critical months ahead. The nation-wide voting will be the first since 1951 when the Conservatives, under Winston Churchill, came into power.

The two major groups that will compete in the coming election are the Conservative and Labor parties. Prime Minister Anthony Eden, who succeeded Churchill upon the latter's retirement earlier this month, will lead his party into the elections. Right now, the Conservatives have a 19-vote majority in the House of Commons. In a legislative body of 625 members, this margin is considered very small. The Conservatives would like to boost it to 50 or more.

The Labor Party, which governed the country during the immediate post-war period of 1945 to 1951, hopes to get control of the government once more. Former Labor Prime Minister

Clement Attlee will lead his party in the campaign.

The Laborites think their chances of winning are good. They point out that even though they lost control of the House of Commons in 1951, Labor candidates in that election received almost 220,000 more popular votes than did the Conservative candidates. (This is explained by the fact that Labor candidates in some areas won by large majorities, while many of the Conservatives won by fairly close margins.)

Laborites and Conservatives will compete for practically all the seats in the House of Commons. A few minor parties are expected to take part in the campaign. They include the Liberals, who now hold six seats in Commons. A number of small parties in Northern Ireland may also enter candidates. (Northern Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales make up the United Kingdom.)

(Continued on page 6)

Improvements In Living Standards

Families' Earnings in America Have Outdistanced Prices During Recent Years

IN a front-page article last week, this paper discussed the fact that modern machines have enabled the American people to produce goods and services in ever-growing quantities, and to enjoy increasingly high standards of living. This week we shall go into further detail on how greatly our living conditions have improved within the last 20 years.

Carefully compiled figures show a tremendous rise in Americans' earnings. During the late 1930's, only one family in each 45 received an annual income of \$5,000 or more. At present, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, at least 18 families in each 45 earn that much. Numerous other comparisons, equally striking, can be cited.

A detailed report on family incomes was published by the Commerce Department just last month. The report is based largely on information from 1953 and earlier years, though some 1954 estimates are also presented. Within the last two years, according to Commerce Department spokesmen, the general level of American incomes doesn't seem to have changed very sharply. Far more drastic shifts occurred during World War II and shortly thereafter.

Millions of families. Our total national income in 1953 was distributed among about 50½ million families, and by 1954 the number had grown to approximately 51 million. In this connection we define a family as any group—or any individual—that operates as a separate "earning and spending unit." It can be two or more related people who live together and pool their earnings, or it can be a single person who supports himself as a "one-member family."

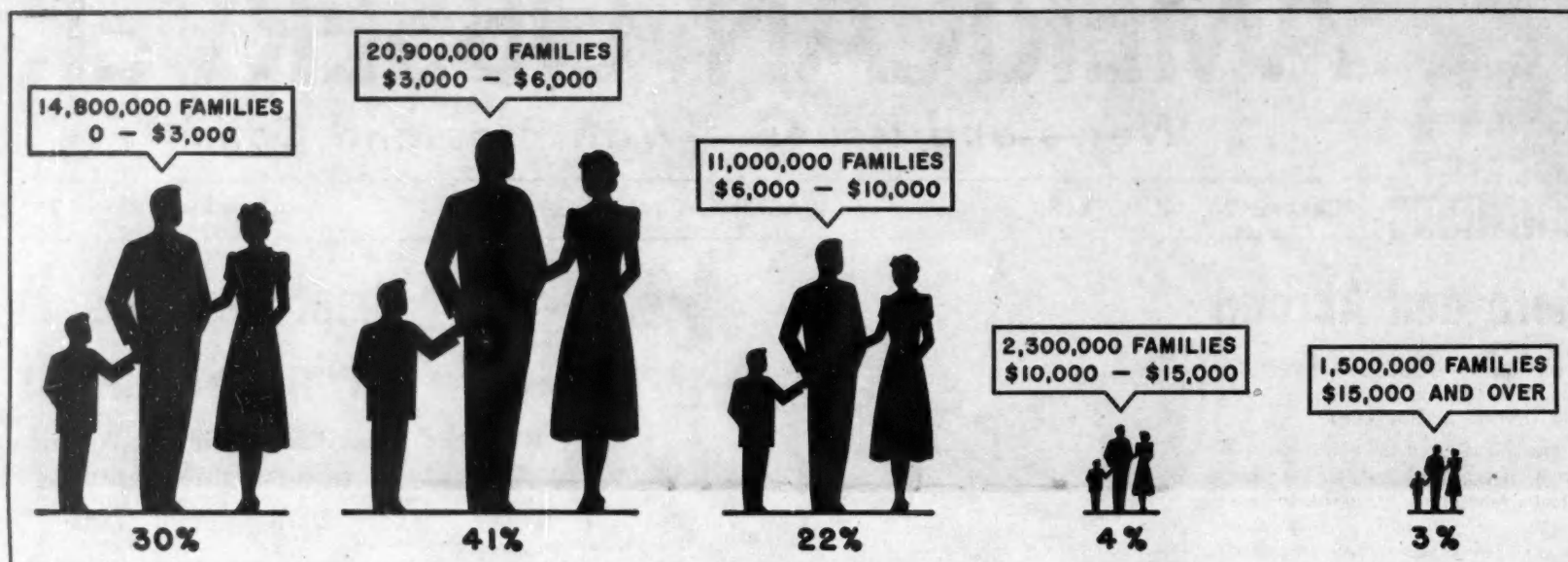
In recent years, our "earning and spending unit" families have averaged slightly over 3 members apiece.

What they earned. A "medium-size income" is something far different at present than during the 1930's. In 1935 and 1936, the typical family halfway between top and bottom on our nation's economic ladder was receiving about \$1,100 yearly. In 1953, the family at this middle position was getting more than four times as much—or \$4,410.

Twenty years ago, the average family income for the wealthiest one third of our nation was \$3,000 annually. By now, as shown in our chart on page 2, about 70 per cent of all the families in America earn \$3,000 or more.

Higher prices. It is important to remember that these dollars-and-cents figures don't tell the whole story. A

(Concluded on page 2)



AMERICAN FAMILIES, grouped according to their 1953 incomes. (Figures are from a recent report by the U. S. Department of Commerce.)

Living Standards

(Concluded from page 1)

person's *real* income consists of what he can buy with the amount he earns. Our money incomes have been rising, but so have the prices of practically all the items we purchase. Merchandise costing a dollar in 1935 or 1936 was selling for an average of \$1.94 by 1953. Rising prices have absorbed a large part of the increase in our earnings, though not all of it.

Look again, for example, at the family halfway between top and bottom on America's economic ladder. Assume that the John Smith family has stayed at this same relative position ever since 1935. In the middle 1930's, the Smiths earned and spent \$1,100 yearly. They paid no federal income taxes.

In 1953 they received \$4,410. They needed about \$2,130 to buy the same amount of goods and services which their yearly earnings (\$1,100) purchased 20 years ago. Also, they paid federal income taxes of \$300. In all, they needed \$2,430 in 1953 to maintain the same standard of living which \$1,100 provided in the middle 1930's. Since they earned \$4,410, they were better off in 1953 than in 1935-36.

Distribution. American family incomes are spread out somewhat more evenly today than they were in the 1930's. Twenty years ago, the richest tenth of our population received 36 per cent of all the income, and only \$64 out of every \$100 was left for the lower nine tenths. By 1953, says the Federal Reserve Board, the upper tenth was getting only 31 per cent; while \$69 out of every \$100 was left for the lower nine tenths.

Another recent economic study brings out these facts: For the richest 1 per cent of our population, the average income per person was doubled between the years 1913 and 1948. Average incomes per person for all the rest of our nation during the same period rose fourfold.

Despite the "equalizing" process that has occurred within this present century, there is still great variation in the size of U. S. family incomes. The wealthiest 3 per cent of our families in 1953 earned 42½ billion dollars. The least prosperous 30 per cent—a group 10 times as large—earned only 26 billion dollars.

Effect of taxes. The above figures refer to earnings *before* payment of federal income taxes. These levies

weigh far more heavily upon the wealthy families than upon the less prosperous ones. To a considerable extent they cut down the differences between the incomes of rich and poor.

In 1953, families whose incomes ranged from \$10,000 to \$15,000 paid income taxes averaging about \$1,500 each. Uncle Sam took approximately 12 per cent of the total income earned by this group as a whole.

Families whose earnings ranged from \$4,000 to \$5,000 paid income taxes averaging \$315. This group as a whole gave up 7 per cent of its earnings to the U. S. treasury.

Families whose incomes ranged from \$1,000 to \$2,000 made income tax payments averaging only \$44, and Uncle Sam took less than 3 per cent of the group's total earnings.

Here is another comparison to illustrate the difference in tax burdens of rich and poor: The least prosperous fifth of our nation's families provided just 1 per cent of the 1953 U. S. income tax revenue. The wealthiest fifth furnished 64 per cent.

Occupations. In 1953, according to the Federal Reserve Board, most of the family incomes above \$7,500 were earned in such jobs as law, medicine, or engineering; in managerial posts at factories or offices; or by the owners of stores and other businesses.

Ranging down the scale were numerous businessmen, machinists and other skilled workers, salesmen, office employees, and so on. Unskilled workers

of various kinds were grouped near the bottom of the ladder.

Though there are many well-to-do farmers, average income figures generally represent farm people as being less prosperous than city dwellers. According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, the average 1953 income of our 5½ million families who operate farms was only about two thirds as great as for our whole population.

All economists point out, however, that it is very difficult to make good comparisons between farm and non-farm incomes. There are various reasons for this. One is the fact that many farm people obtain sizable amounts of home-grown food, at little cost, by raising gardens and livestock.

The American home. Our discussion up to this point has been concerned chiefly with money incomes. But perhaps a clearer picture of this country's living standards can be obtained through a glance at the American home.

Census-takers discovered that 94 per cent of our homes had electric lights in 1950, whereas only 79 per cent used them in 1940. Two thirds of all the families in America owned automobiles by 1954, and half of them owned television sets.

Practically all our homes now have at least one radio, and many contain two or more. About 17 per cent of the nation's households had none at all when the 1940 census was taken. Among homes that receive electricity,

over 80 per cent are equipped with electric washing machines, and 90 per cent or more use electric refrigerators and irons. Well over two thirds of our households have telephone service.

In conclusion. Will the next 10 to 20 years bring continued progress in our living standards? Undoubtedly so, unless we have some such calamity as an atomic war. Americans whose earnings are still low can, as a group, look forward to better days.

Our nation can take considerable pride in the record that it has already made. We are running an economic system which has enabled practically all groups—rich and less prosperous alike—to make substantial gains.

There has always been—and will continue to be—much disagreement over how our nation's total income should be distributed among various groups within the population. That is why we have disputes over wages, working conditions, farm prices, and so on. Normally, each section of our population strives to increase its share of the country's income.

Controversies among different economic groups are an accepted part of the system of free enterprise and democracy under which we live. Each group is comparatively free to argue its case and to seek improvements in its living standard. Under this system, our people have made gains far greater than any that can be shown in countries whose economies are ruled by dictatorial governments.



HOMES in the United States today contain far more comforts and conveniences than they did 20 years ago

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. An attempt was made to *accelerate* (āk-sell'er-ate) passage of the law.
(a) stop (b) quicken (c) slow down (d) postpone.
2. The senator's *tenacity* (tē-nās' i-ti) was obvious. (a) persistence (b) loyalty (c) honesty (d) prejudice.
3. It was clear that the communists had *fabricated* (fāb'ri-kā-tēd) the story. (a) misunderstood (b) believed (c) overheard (d) invented.
4. Watching the atomic test gave one an *eerie* (ē'ri) feeling. (a) challenging (b) hopeless (c) weird (d) unhappy.
5. The scientist could not *divulge* (dī-vūlj') the information. (a) question (b) prove (c) locate (d) reveal.
6. *Totalitarian* (tō-tāl'i-tēr'i-ān) governments are: (a) managed by parliaments (b) under highly centralized control (c) formed by many political parties (d) weak and disorderly.

Dynamite in Asia

Will Red China carry out its threat to attack Quemoy, Matsu, and other tiny Nationalist-held islands located near the Chinese coast? Should we help defend these islands if such an attack occurs?

These questions are on the lips of many Americans—government officials as well as private citizens—as Red China steps up its drive to take nearby islands held by the Nationalists. Americans who feel we should help defend Quemoy and Matsu if they are attacked by the Reds contend:

"The offshore Nationalist islands are important to the defense of Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa. If they fall to the Reds, the communists will use them as steppingstones to the Nationalist stronghold which we have promised to defend.

"If we fail to support Chiang's efforts to hold on to Quemoy and Matsu, the morale of his Nationalist forces and that of our other allies in Asia will be seriously affected. They will feel we are deserting them in a showdown fight with the Reds. Then, our Asian friends may lose the will to resist communist aggression, while the Red Chinese will gain a new sense of power and a feeling that there's no stopping them from a conquest of other Far Eastern territories."

The other side in the controversy takes this position:

"Quemoy and Matsu aren't important to the defense of Formosa. Chiang's stronghold can be defended against Red assaults without the aid of bases on the two tiny islands. To defend Quemoy and Matsu might set off a major war. They are too close to China's mainland and too unimportant to warrant such a risk.

"Moreover, most of our allies in Asia and elsewhere are opposed to a defense of the offshore Nationalist islands. Some of them argue that Quemoy and Matsu rightfully belong to Red China and should be evacuated by the Nationalists. Hence, if we went to war to defend the islands, we would undoubtedly have to fight alone."



MAJOR LEAGUE baseball games will be seen this year in many parts of the nation, by means of a regular weekly TV network broadcast

Radio-TV-Movies

IT'S the Baltimore Orioles versus the Cleveland Indians next Saturday—April 30—on the "TV Game of the Week." Some 26 major-league games are being presented this year in the Saturday afternoon series of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Before the season is over, many baseball fans living far from major-league cities will be able to see all the big-league teams in action.

"TV Game of the Week" will be presented over many, but not all, CBS stations. Check your local papers to see if stations in your area will carry this Saturday afternoon telecast.

Tomorrow, April 26, a large-scale nuclear explosion will be described by radio newsmen in a special broadcast from the testing grounds at Yucca Flat, Nevada. Listeners will hear events up to, during, and after the blast, from both a rear position 8½ miles from the explosion, and also from a forward position just two miles from the center of the target area.

Concerning the blast and broadcasts, Val Peterson, Federal Civil Defense Administrator, states: "This will be the most valuable civil defense technical test program to date. We expect . . . to demonstrate . . . some of the points on self-protection and community organization which civil defense has emphasized in the past."

The target area for the test will contain a small village. Various types of construction—including steel, aluminum, and reinforced concrete—will

be tested. Heat tests will be conducted on various consumer items of wood, metal, and cloth. There will be a comprehensive test of food.

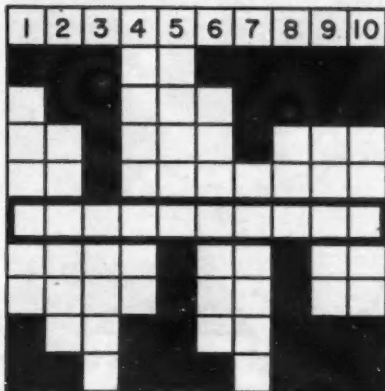
The broadcast describing the explosion is expected to be on the air from 8:15 to 8:30 a.m. (EST). Consult your local papers to see which stations will carry it. The major networks are cooperating on the broadcast, and most of them will also carry follow-up stories on the results of the tests in later news broadcasts.

"Mr. Citizen," a new television program which focuses attention on good citizenship, may now be seen each Wednesday evening. It dramatizes true stories of individuals who have acted selflessly to help their fellow men, with no thought of personal gain or reward. Produced as a "live" show by Edward A. Byron, "Mr. Citizen" may be seen from 8:30 to 9 p.m. on ABC stations.

There is one motion-picture theater seat for every 14 persons in the United States, according to a Commerce Department survey. These figures put the U. S. in sixth place among the world's nations in the ratio of theater seats to population. Australia and New Zealand—with one seat for about every 8 persons—lead the list. Other lands ahead of our country in this respect are Italy, the United Kingdom, and Canada. The global ratio is one seat for every 42 persons.

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a British political group.



1. Leader of one of Britain's two leading parties.
2. River in Britain which flows through London.
3. Controversial, often anti-American British politician.
4. Lower house in Britain's Parliament.
5. Capital of Delaware.
6. Capital of Red China.
7. A sea in northern Europe.
8. Initials of the only American President who served more than two terms.
9. Small island off the coast of Red China.
10. An American President who refused to run for a second term.

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Indonesia. VERTICAL: 1. Liberia; 2. Bandung; 3. Ford; 4. Romulo; 5. China; 6. Turkey; 7. Boise; 8. India; 9. Libya.

Readers Say—

I believe that each high school should have a course in civil defense. In that way, we could all learn how to prepare ourselves for an attack in case of trouble.

DIANNE HALCOMBE,
Pleasant Hill, California

Your article on civil defense did not mention the work done by the Ground Observer Corps, of which I am a member. Our job is to spot enemy planes before they get an opportunity to bomb our cities. We perform a very useful task in the defense of our country, and need many more volunteer workers.

ROY S. BLUMENTHAL,
Passaic, New Jersey

I certainly believe that the United Nations ought to step in and try to settle the Formosa question. In this way, a settlement in the Far East would become the responsibility of many nations, not just a few.

MARILYN COHRS,
Underwood, Iowa

I agree with reader Marilee Cray that juvenile delinquency could be reduced if parents were made responsible for the crimes of teen-agers. This would encourage parents to take more interest in helping their offspring to become better citizens.

LUCILLE M. ROGERS,
Portland, Oregon

I think it is an excellent idea to select 100,000 youths, 17 to 18 years of age, to train for six months and serve for 9½ years in the reserves. Under this plan, we would build up our reserves of trained men ready for duty when needed.

Meanwhile, the other program for calling up men between 18½ and 26 for two years would help us maintain a standing military force. Having both plans in operation would give us adequate military protection at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers.

HOWARD HEISTUKAMP,
Breda, Iowa



It is unfair to ask draftees to serve in the armed forces for two years, and choose a small number of youths each year for only six months of duty. All young men should be required to serve their country for the same length of time and receive equal pay. Our system of government is based on the principle that all men should be treated as equals. We should retain this principle when it comes to military service.

ROY BOWLING,
Malvern, Iowa

If some men are permitted to serve in the armed forces for a shorter length of time than others, there will be a great deal of discontent among our fighting men. This would weaken our defense system.

CAROL BORSVOLD,
Pontiac, Michigan

Our civics class recently took a vote on the question of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. The results were: For statehood, 31; opposed, 2.

BARBARA BISCHOFF,
Chicago, Illinois

I am strongly opposed to admitting Red China to the United Nations. There is no merit in the argument that membership in the UN might help to keep the Chinese Reds from committing acts of aggression. If they are intent on attacking other lands, membership in the UN won't stop them.

JUDY HENDRICKS,
Chaska, Minnesota

The Story of the Week

Eden and Macmillan

Britain's Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, entered college to prepare for a government career after serving in World War I. Almost as soon as he finished school, he ran for a seat in Parliament. He failed in his first try, but at the next election, when he was only 26, he won.

Early in his career, Eden showed a great interest in world affairs. Soon he was given extra duties in his country's Foreign Office. He worked hard



HAROLD MACMILLAN serves under Sir Anthony Eden as Britain's Foreign Minister. Eden became Prime Minister when Sir Winston Churchill resigned.

and promotions came quickly. When he was only 38, he became Foreign Minister.

Shortly before World War II began, Eden disagreed with British leaders who thought they could prevent war by giving in to certain demands of Nazi Germany and fascist Italy. He quit his post as Foreign Minister.

When Churchill became Prime Minister early in World War II, he gave Eden his old job back. The Foreign Secretary stayed in office until 1945, when the Labor Party came into power. In 1951 the Conservatives regained control and Eden directed Britain's foreign affairs from that time until he succeeded Churchill as Prime Minister last April 5. The British leader will be 58 next June.

Harold Macmillan, who has taken over Eden's former post of Foreign Minister, is a very good friend of the United States. Our government is pleased that he has the job.

Progress in Europe

Seven years ago this month, Uncle Sam launched his program for extending economic and military aid to war-shattered Europe. The Foreign Operations Administration, which supervises our overseas aid programs, says Europe has made these and other gains since our foreign aid programs went into effect:

1. Free Europe's factory output has been increased by 50 per cent.
2. Communism, once a major threat within western European lands, has been dealt effective blows. In West Germany, for instance, communist party membership has fallen off by nearly two thirds since 1948.
3. European countries have become so strong economically that they can now shoulder most of the cost of building up their defenses.

Congress, at present, is going over President Eisenhower's new foreign aid program, which he outlined last week. The Chief Executive wants the lawmakers to set aside about 3½ billion dollars in overseas assistance during the coming year.

Nearly a third of this amount is to go to European lands, mostly for defense purposes. About two thirds of the proposed foreign aid funds are to be granted to our allies in Asia and the Far East, while the rest is to be distributed to other parts of the globe.

Seven Wonders

If you were asked to choose seven of the nation's greatest man-made structures, which would you pick? That is the problem facing the country's civil engineers. They are now trying to agree on the seven outstanding engineering wonders in the United States today.

For many centuries, mankind has paid tribute to the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. Usually included in this group are the pyramids of Egypt; the hanging gardens of Babylon; Phidias' statue of the Greek god, Zeus; a memorial to King Mausolus of an ancient Middle Eastern land; the temple of Artemis in Greece; the Colossus of Rhodes, a giant bronze statue erected at the Greek seaport city of Rhodes; and the ancient lighthouse of Alexandria, Egypt.

Of these man-made wonders, only the Egyptian pyramids now stand intact, although ruins of some of the other structures can still be seen.

Peiping's Purges

In past weeks, news stories have come out of Red China indicating that the big Asian country's communist regime may be facing trouble at home.

Earlier this month, Peiping, Red China's capital, announced that a number of communist bosses have been "purged" or ousted from their jobs and punished. Two of these were Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shi. Kao, who was formerly Red boss of Manchuria, committed suicide after he was told he was to be purged. The fate of

Jao, a former important communist leader in eastern China, is not known at our press time. Both men were members of Red China's top ruling group and helped direct its economic affairs.

Kao and Jao were accused by Peiping of trying to "wreck" Red China's communist party. It is believed, though, that they were purged because the communist program for a speedy build-up of factories in China has been lagging far behind schedule. The two men, according to this view, were made scapegoats for the failure of Red China's industrial program to move ahead as planned.

Another sign of trouble inside Red China is the latest warning from Peiping that all government officials will be watched even more closely than in the past. New special party agents have been assigned to keep their eyes on Red officials, regardless of rank, to see to it that they don't disobey Peiping's orders.

The Corsi Case

About a year and a half ago, Congress passed a law providing that some 214,000 refugees from communist lands could come here to live. These persons were to be allowed to enter the U. S. along with foreigners admitted under the regular immigration programs.

Thus far, only about 1,000 refugees and a number of other persons have been admitted to our shores under this plan. The act under which they can come to the U. S. is due to expire in December 1956.

Last winter, Secretary of State Dulles asked Edward Corsi, a New York Republican, to be a special immigration official and to speed up the refugee program. Corsi previously worked on immigration problems under former President Herbert Hoover and had held other public posts.

Corsi, after his new assignment by Dulles, suggested a number of changes in the way the refugee law was being carried out. It was then that Pennsylvania's Democratic Representative Francis Walter, a critic of the refugee program, charged that Corsi had at



OPEN THE hood and step out. This new German vehicle has three wheels, carries three passengers, and can reach a top speed of 55 miles per hour. It is expected to be on the market within a few months.

one time been connected with communist-dominated groups.

The State Department said it found no evidence to back up Representative Walter's charges. However, Secretary of State Dulles fired Corsi, saying that the immigration official was "not qualified" to run the refugee program. At the same time, the Secretary offered Corsi another post in the Department, but the New Yorker turned it down.

Certain Americans are critical of the way the State Department handled the Corsi incident and the manner in which the refugee law is being carried out. They contend:

"In dismissing Corsi, Dulles surrendered to critics of the refugee program who want to prevent or slow down the admission of immigrants. Earlier, the Secretary himself had said that Corsi is the 'best qualified man' for the immigration post."

"Everyone agrees that refugees should be carefully screened to weed out possible Red agents. But the State Department seems to be conducting needlessly lengthy investigations into the backgrounds of prospective immigrants. Corsi opposed such delaying tactics and was fired."

The other side presents the following arguments:

"Corsi was asked to quit his immigration post because of his unwillingness to work under existing rules governing the admission of refugees, not because of outside pressures."

"Charges that the refugee program is being carried out with undue delay aren't true. We must do all we can to prevent communist agents or other undesirable persons, posing as refugees, from getting into our country. It takes a great deal of time to screen all those who want to come to the U. S."

In the midst of these pro-and-con arguments, Congress decided to investigate this whole problem.

New Capital for Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, capital and beautiful port city of Brazil, may soon lose its place as the big South American land's seat of government. Before the end of this year, Brazil's legislators will be asked to consider plans for a new capital city to be located some 550 miles northwest of Rio de Janeiro.

Fast-growing Brazil wants to move its seat of government from crowded



A PARIS HAIRDRESSER has installed radio sets in his dryers. Each customer, using a small control box, can select her favorite programs.

Rio to a more spacious site. Brazilian officials also feel their expanding country can be better served by a capital located closer to the center of the nation than is the big port city.

Besides, Rio is hemmed in by the sea on one side, and by mountains on the other. With its 2½ million inhabitants, it is becoming too crowded to provide adequate space for government offices.

Brazil set aside a big slice of land for its new capital city in the inland state of Goias during 1953. A team of engineers and research workers have already studied the site and are making final plans for the building of a new city to house the Brazilian government. If these plans are approved by the country's lawmakers, the move from Rio to the new site will begin by the government.

TV and Campaigns

Five minutes of television time over a single station, during the daytime hours when rates are relatively low, may cost about \$200. On Sunday evenings, the charge for five minutes of TV time may be \$800. On network hookups, the rates are from \$30,000 to \$50,000 an hour.

The high cost of television time makes political campaigning on TV a "rich man's game," says Democratic Senator Warren Magnuson of the state of Washington. Senator Magnuson believes that TV operators should give political candidates reduced rates or free television time for election campaigns. In this way, he argues, all candidates—rich and poor alike—would be on an equal footing.

Television operators say that Senator Magnuson's plan would put a heavy financial burden on them, and might lead to increased government regulation of the use of TV.

War on Polio

Ever since the nation heard the tremendously good news, about two weeks ago, that a vaccine to fight polio has proved its worth, drug firms have been speeding up the production of the wonder vaccine. Communities across the nation have been rushing ahead with plans to give the vaccine to children—the most likely victims of this crippling disease.

Between now and summer, when the polio season normally gets into full swing, from 30 to 45 million chil-



LARGE-SCALE VACCINATION of children with the new Salk polio serum is under way. Laboratory workers are shown preparing some of the vaccine.

dren throughout the nation are to receive the new vaccine. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (March of Dimes) is providing the vaccine free to these youngsters. As the supply of the vaccine increases, it will be made available to all Americans.

The new vaccine was developed by Dr. Jonas Salk with the help of other doctors and scientists. Last year, 440,000 children received the vaccine in a nation-wide experiment to test its worth. Results showed that it was effective in fighting off polio in from 60 to 90 per cent of the cases tested. Dr. Salk feels that, if administered under the best possible conditions, it can be nearly 100 per cent effective. Many doctors agree with him.

The new vaccine will not only help Americans overcome polio, but its benefits will also be made available to other nations. We have agreed to tell other lands, including Russia, how to prepare the vaccine. Later, when

we have enough to go around at home, we plan to send vaccine abroad.

For Freer Trade

About seven years ago, the United States, Britain, France, and other nations organized the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Members of this group agreed to meet from time to time to encourage the exchange of goods among nations.

Not long ago, GATT members suggested that another group be set up—the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC)—to carry out recommendations made by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Congress is now studying the President's request that we join the new agency.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) Austria, and (2) U. S. progress against disease.

SPORTS

TRIM Shelley Mann of Arlington, Virginia, today rates as the best swimmer among U. S. girls and women. The 17-year-old senior at Washington-Lee High School came through in fine style at the national women's swimming meet in Daytona Beach, Florida, earlier this month.

The Virginia girl churned home ahead of everyone else in three races. She also combined with three teammates to win the 400-yard medley relay for the Walter Reed Hospital Swim Club of Washington, D. C.

Shelley likes to win, of course, but the main thing, she says, "is to have fun." This idea was what made her try the 250-yard free-style event. She had never swum it before in national competition, and to take part in it, she had to pass up the 100-yard butterfly race, an event which she had won before and could doubtlessly have won again. Not only was it fun to swim the 250-yard race, but the Arlington girl set a new national record for the distance. Her time was slightly less than 2 minutes and 50 seconds.

Tennis players are divided in their reaction to the unusual scoring system used earlier this month in the professional tennis championships at Cleveland.



Gonzales



Mann

The time-honored system of scoring—with such familiar terms as "deuce" and "love"—was discarded, and points were counted as in table tennis—that is, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The first player to make 21 points won the game, unless the score had been tied at 20-20. In that case, a 2-point margin was required for victory. There were no sets, only games. The player who first won 3 games took the match.

Under the new system, each player alternately served for 5 consecutive points as in table tennis. The server had but one chance—rather than two—to make his service good.

The comments of Dick Gonzales, who won the tournament, reflected the divided feelings of players and fans about the scoring system. "There are some things I liked about it," said Gonzales. "For one thing, it speeds up the game . . . and makes it more interesting to the fans. But I didn't like having only one serve because that takes away what advantage a fellow with the 'big serve' might have." [Editor's note: It isn't safe to hit your serve as hard as you can if you must make the first ball good.]

The old rules will continue to prevail in amateur tennis, but the pros plan to use the new system, either in full or part, again next year in their tournament.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A man notified the Department of Justice that he was receiving threatening letters. The investigators found that the letters were from the Treasury Department warning him to pay his income tax or else.

Judge: Give the court your name, occupation, and state the charge against you.

Defendant: My name is Sparks, I am an electrician, and I am charged with battery.

Judge: Officer, place this man in a dry cell.

A woman's intuition is a wonderful faculty. It enables her to begin getting ready to go anywhere at the exact moment that will throw her 30 minutes behind schedule.

A psychologist for children says spanking misses its aim. Many an old-timer remembers when it didn't.

Lawyer: It would be better for you if you had a good alibi. Think hard now. Did anyone see you at the time of the crime?

Client: Fortunately, no.

"I couldn't serve as a juror, judge. One look at that fellow convinces me that he's guilty."

"Sh-h-h! That's the district attorney."

Man is the only animal that can be skinned more than once.

Tenant: The people upstairs are very annoying. Last Monday they were stamping and banging on the floor till after midnight.

Landlord: Did they wake you?

Tenant: No, I was playing my tuba.

Electrician: Take hold of the end of one of those wires. Feel anything?

Helper: Nope.

Electrician: Well, then, don't touch the other one. It's got over 5,000 volts.

Old Gentleman: You're an honest lad, but it was a \$10 bill I lost, not 10 ones.

Boy: I know it was a \$10 bill I picked up, but the last time I found one the owner didn't have any change for a reward.



RUSSIAN delegate Arkady Sobolev has served during April as President of the UN Security Council. The presidency rotates, month by month, among the Council's 11 member nations.

British Voting

(Continued from page 1)

The big battle, though, will be between the Conservatives and the Labor Party. Most Britishers, like most Americans, belong to 2 major parties. Only a relatively few are members of minority groups. That is why the political situation in both countries is more stable than in many other lands. But the British Prime Minister, unlike our President, can call an election on a few weeks' notice.

In the United States a nation-wide election could not possibly be scheduled in such a short time. In fact, our national elections are set by law to take place every four years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Neither our Chief Executive nor any other single official could specify another date for an election.

Such is not the case in Britain, though. Elections must be held there at least once every five years, but the Prime Minister may decide whether or not to ask for elections at more frequent intervals. The leeway which the Prime Minister has in selecting an election day is one of the striking differences between our government and the British parliamentary system.

In Great Britain, the Prime Minister, or head of the government, is not chosen directly by the people. The voters elect members of the House of Commons. Then the leader of the strongest party in Commons becomes Prime Minister.

On any question that comes up for a vote, the Prime Minister must have the backing of a majority of the House of Commons. If a majority of the members fail to support him, he resigns. If he thinks, however, that most people are on his side, he can have the House of Commons dissolved and call for a new election right away.

Of course, our own system of government is much different. Our lawmakers and President are put in office for a definite term of years. The President is elected for four years, U. S. representatives for two years, and senators for six years.

There is no way in which an Amer-



FAMOUS LANDMARK in London, the Houses of Parliament, with Thames River in the foreground.

ican President can get rid of a hostile Congress. Lawmakers can remove a President through the impeachment process, but never in our history have they done so. In effect, the President remains in office until the end of his term, whether he is getting along with Congress or not.

Some people in our country feel that the British system of parliamentary government is preferable to ours. Most Americans have always been opposed to proposals that we adopt the parliamentary system, yet the suggestion is put forth from time to time. Here are some of the arguments advanced by those who favor the parliamentary setup:

"The parliamentary system is more democratic than ours. It enables the people to make a quick decision on any national issue which has become a serious cause of friction between the lawmakers and the head of the gov-

ernment. When such friction develops, the side which has lost popular support also loses power. Under this kind of arrangement, we would never have the possibility of a long deadlock, with one party in control of Congress and the other in control of the Presidency, as, for example, is the case today.

"The parliamentary system would also help when the Congressional majority and the President, both belonging to the same party, are inclined to disagree. The system used in Britain brings strong pressure to bear on both the executive and the legislators to work out their differences. They know that if they become deadlocked there will have to be a showdown at the polls, with one side or the other losing power. No one can be certain who will be the victor, so everyone concerned tries to avoid stalemates.

"The parliamentary plan would make both the President and Congress pay close attention to public opinion. If both knew that an election might be held at any time, they would be extremely careful to respect the wishes of the people.

"In most of our elections in the United States, there are so many issues that it is generally impossible to determine how the voters feel about any single question. Under a parliamentary system, elections can be called to let the voters make decisions about important specific issues on which the executive and the lawmakers cannot agree."

Here are some of the arguments used in defense of our system of government as compared to the parliamentary plan:

"The parliamentary system is not as stable as ours. The nation would find it upsetting to have an election whenever the President and Congress fail to agree. Under our present setup, there is seldom a complete deadlock between the executive and legislative branches. Since both sides know they cannot change the political situation until election time, they make compromises and try to work together.

"Both the President and Congress have the power to appeal to public

opinion for support. If the people feel that the issue is serious enough, they can force action of the kind they want by methods other than voting. Letters to Congress and to government officials carry great influence.

"More often than not, the country gains when there is lengthy debate over important bills. The nation's laws are sound as a result. It is better to make laws too slowly than too rapidly.

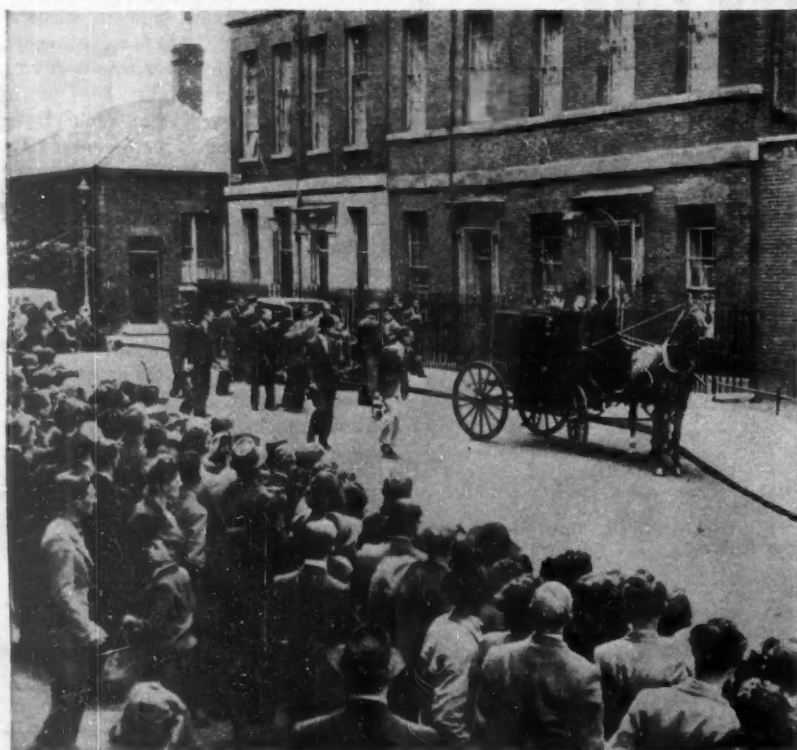
"If the parliamentary system were adopted here, a hostile President and Congress would each try to bring about an election at what seemed to be the most favorable time. There would be much political scheming and playing for advantage, and this state of affairs would seriously interfere with the work of the government.

Success—or Failure?

"Constitutional arrangements that operate successfully in some countries often fail in others. For example, the parliamentary system works well in Britain but not in France, where disputes between executive and legislative leaders result in the overthrow of one administration after another. The system we use today is the one under which our country has become great and prosperous. No other country has equaled our progress, so why should we change our political setup for one which might not serve our nation well?"

From these arguments, it is to be seen that a British Prime Minister may call an election either because Parliament has voted against him on an issue or because he feels that the time is favorable for his party to test its strength at the polls. It is for this second reason that Prime Minister Eden has called for early elections. General feeling among Conservatives is that it would be better to have an election soon than to wait until the five-year period is up.

One reason why Conservative leaders are now optimistic over their election prospects is that the Labor Party is badly split. There has long been a rivalry between the more moderate wing of the party, led by Clement



NUMBER 10 Downing Street, London, has long been the home of Great Britain's Prime Ministers. Horse-drawn carriages, as pictured here, are still seen occasionally in the British capital.

Attlee, and the more extreme Laborites, headed by Aneurin Bevan, a fiery member of Commons from Wales.

In foreign affairs, Bevan wants Britain to make a greater effort to get along with communist nations and not to work so closely with us, while Attlee has generally gone along with the Conservatives in cementing close ties with the United States and in not appeasing Russia and Red China. In domestic affairs, Bevan wants to go ahead faster toward socialism than does Attlee.

The split among the Laborites has become so acute in the past year that Bevan was almost expelled from the party last month. A compromise was worked out at the last minute under which Bevan has remained in the party, but has agreed to accept the decision of the majority on matters of party policy. Conservatives feel, though, that the party is still so seriously divided that they can profit by holding an election soon, before the Laborites are really united again.

Another reason why the Conservatives want elections now is that Britain is enjoying better times than she has for many years. Prosperity usually works in favor of the party in office.

Still another factor that many Conservatives consider a good reason for early balloting is the outcome of recent local elections in various parts of Britain. This scattered voting has generally resulted in gains for the Conservatives. Eden and his colleagues thus have reason to feel that the tide is running in their favor.

Actually Eden is not required by law to call an election before October 1956—five years from the last election. There is no doubt, though, that a clear-cut victory at the polls at an early date would do much to strengthen his position as Britain's new leader. Both parties are already mapping out campaign issues.

Opposing Views

In general, the Conservatives may be expected to say: "The wise policies carried out under a Conservative government have pushed industrial production to new heights, and have made the average Britisher better off today than ever before. We have administered the social-security program more efficiently than Labor did, and have stopped the trend to socialism.

"Anthony Eden's long experience as Foreign Minister makes him ideally qualified to strengthen Britain's role in world affairs. He will continue close ties with the United States without, however, slamming the door on the possibility of genuine negotiations with the communists."

To this, the Laborites may reply in these words: "Times are not so good in Britain as the Conservatives would have people think. Living costs are on the upswing, and the average man has been neglected. If we are returned to office, we shall take steps to reduce taxes among lower-income groups. We shall stimulate foreign trade and get our sales and purchases abroad in better balance.

"In foreign affairs, we favor more positive steps than the Conservatives have taken to reduce tension in the cold war. If we win control of the government, we shall not allow our country to be drawn into a war in the Far East."

Such are some of the arguments which British voters will be hearing between now and May 26.



MODERN post-office building in Helsinki, the capital of Finland

A Report on Finland

American Student Finds Home Life in Northern European Land
"Slower and More Peaceful" than in the U. S.

(Donna Meier of Yuba City, California, writes of Finland in the third of a series of articles by American Field Service students who spent last summer in Europe.)

DURING the months of July and August, I lived with a Finnish family that included Dr. Kitunen, a specialist in lung diseases; Mrs. Kitunen, a charming lady who had been a high school gymnastic teacher; and their two daughters, Tuovi, 17, and Airi, 16.

The family's regular home is in Kuopio, a city of 35,000 population. During the summer, however, the Kitunens, like a great many Finns, have a summer house along one of the country's 60,000 lakes.

With Tuovi and Airi, I went swimming almost every day in Lake Siilinjärvi. In the evening, we often would row out to an island for a picnic supper and to watch the sun sink behind the northern hills. Sometimes we would fish for a couple of hours with home-made poles.

We played ping pong and badminton on occasion, especially when we had guests. The family also made a rec-

reational activity out of picking and canning berries and mushrooms, and at least twice a week we took a sauna (Finnish steam bath).

In their little English car, the family took me on numerous trips throughout the country. Many of our happiest conversations took place around the dining table, where we gathered five times a day. In every way, home life was much slower and more peaceful than is our busy American way of rushing around the house.

The girls' responsibilities at home were very similar to those in my own home. We did dishes, cleaned house, and ran errands.

My chief impression of the family circle to which I belonged for the summer is that the relationships are much closer than those in average American homes. There is a high degree of companionship, although the relationships between young people and parents are rather formal.

All Finnish boys and girls are required to go to school for 8 years, between the ages of 7 and 15. A very high per cent of the young people continue through high school or a trade school.

Intellectually, the Finnish young people seem more advanced and "serious" than American teen-agers, but, from the standpoint of social life and personality development, our young people mature earlier.

Finland has many group sports for boys and girls, and most of them are quite athletic. The schools usually have two dances a year, but boys and girls generally do not begin regular dating until after they finish high school. Every large community has a number of playgrounds for children, and the theaters show both Finnish and foreign films (U. S. pictures are popular).

It is difficult to compare the Finnish standard of living with ours. The Finns do not have the mass of automobiles, TV sets, super-markets, and numerous modern appliances that we do, but they live comfortably. They have no slum population, and practically no real poverty.

Finland, with a population of a little over 4 million, has a democratic government, and most of the people are anti-communist.



FINLAND, defeated in World War II, was forced to give Russia the areas shown in black

Jim's Good Idea

By Walter E. Myer

NEWSPAPERS recently carried the announcement that 17-year-old James Davis has been chosen as "Youth of the Year" in Chicago. The award, made annually by the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, carries with it a \$500 college scholarship. The story of why this young man, a senior at Lane Technical High School, was so honored should prove of interest to readers of this paper.

Like most teen-agers, James was disturbed by newspaper reports of juvenile delinquency. He was troubled, first of all, by the fact that certain young people are becoming involved in wrongdoing. He was also disturbed that the comparatively small number who get out of line lead some older folks to take the erroneous view that all teen-agers are troublemakers.

James talked the problem over with John De Jong, a classmate at Lane Tech, and Robert Miller, a senior at Parker High School. They hit upon the idea of staging a gigantic youth rally. They enlisted the aid of the Kiwanis-sponsored Key Clubs—to which they belong—and the *Chicago Daily News*.

Those of you who live in the Chicago area undoubtedly know what a success last month's rally was. Some 15,000 young people packed the International Amphitheatre. Another 15,000 in an adjoining exhibition hall followed the event on a huge television screen. James Davis was chairman and a leading organizer of the rally.

President Eisenhower sent a telegram, congratulating the participants for facing up to today's problems. Terry Brennan, Notre Dame football coach, told the gathering of the value of discipline and loyalty. "Without them," he said, "a football team or any team is no good."

Such show people as Julius La Rosa and Betty Clooney helped supply entertainment. But underlying the rally was a serious theme—the challenge to young people to campaign against juvenile delinquency. High point of the rally was the pledge which those attending the affair took and which thousands of other young people in the Chicago area have taken since that time. It reads as follows:

"I pledge—

"To respect my parents and act so as to bring them honor.

"To cherish my school, for it gives me the tools to think and work by.

"To keep out of trouble and help others stay on the right track.

"To serve God, to be a credit to my country, and to make my city a better place to live in."

The award made to James Davis was for his part in originating and carrying out the Youth Rally. The pledge is one to which individuals and groups in other areas may well wish to subscribe. Those who accept the challenge of taking the pledge and living up to it will find a deep satisfaction in good citizenship and will help to strengthen the moral fiber of their nation.



James L. Davis

A Career for Tomorrow - - As a Lawyer

THERE are more than 200,000 lawyers in the United States today. Yet, according to the former dean of Harvard Law School, Roscoe Pound, "There is a need for more good lawyers."

Your duties, if you choose this profession, will depend upon the type of work you decide to do. Practicing attorneys usually have offices where they meet clients and advise them on such problems as making contracts, writing wills, and arranging property matters. They also go into court to prosecute or defend civil suits for their clients, and defend men and women charged with crimes.

There are opportunities for lawyers outside of private practice. Many business and industrial firms maintain their own legal staffs, as do agencies of the state and federal governments. The work that these attorneys do is varied, and depends upon the particular needs of the employer. They may advise their organization on the legal aspects of a contract that is being drafted, work on tax matters, or represent their firms or agencies in legal suits.

Many persons with legal training do not *practice* law in the strict sense of the term. Often, they find positions in business, industry, or government where their legal training is an asset, though their work is not directly connected with law. Sometimes, they teach in law schools or turn to politics as a career.

Your qualifications, according to Dean Pound, should include good char-

acter, common sense, the ability to think logically and to write clearly, and self-reliance. Both in preparing cases and in assisting clients with other legal matters, the lawyer must use great ingenuity in gathering facts and in applying the law to them.

Your training should include at least



THE LAWYER in court carries a heavy responsibility

two years of general college study. All fully accredited law schools require that applicants have at least two years of college, and many require four years for entrance. Hence, you should take a college preparatory course in high school.

The legal course, leading to a degree in law (LL.B.), requires some three years of study to complete. After you get your law degree, and before you

can practice, you must be admitted to the bar in your state. Requirements for admission vary from state to state, but usually an applicant must pass a difficult written examination in addition to having a law degree. Full information on your state's requirements may be secured from the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the state capital.

Your earnings may be large or small, depending upon your ability, the type of work you do, and the opportunities that come your way. A young law clerk may start out with a salary as low as \$25 a week. Experienced lawyers may earn as little as \$2,000 a year or more than \$50,000. The average earnings for all lawyers, according to the latest nation-wide survey, is slightly more than \$9,000 a year.

Advantages include the constant stimulation there is in the work; the possibilities of high earnings; and the opportunities that law offers to serve your fellow men.

The chief disadvantage is the keen competition for jobs in this somewhat overcrowded field. Unless you have outstanding qualities as a lawyer your chances for success are slim.

There are more than 5,000 women in the active practice of law, and many of them have successful careers in the profession. However, there is often a prejudice against them.

Further information can be obtained from the American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

News Quiz

Living Standards

1. About how many families—as defined for purposes of discussing average incomes and living standards—does the United States have? What is their average size?
2. Compare the medium-size family income of 1953 to that of 1935-36.
3. Why haven't the living standards of families risen to the same extent as their earnings?
4. Are the income differences between those in the upper and lower brackets greater or less than they were in the 1930's?
5. Do income taxes tend to sharpen the difference between high and low incomes, or to reduce it? Explain.
6. What evidence can be found, in furnishings of the American home, to support the statement that our people live more comfortably today than they did some years ago?
7. List some specific types of disputes that result from disagreement over how the nation's total income should be distributed.

Discussion

1. Do you believe that the proportion of our total income tax burden now carried by the relatively well-to-do is too large, too small, or about right? Explain your position.
2. What is your opinion of the distribution of income in our country?

Great Britain

1. Who are the two major groups that will compete in Britain's next election? Which one now controls the government?
2. Describe the main differences between our type of government and that of the British.
3. What arguments are put forth by those who think we would be better off in the U. S. if we had Britain's political setup?
4. Give the views put forth by those who feel that our system is superior, at least for our nation.
5. Why do Conservative leaders feel that this is a good time to hold elections?
6. What views are the Conservatives expected to put forth in the election campaign?
7. Summarize the arguments expected to be advanced by the Labor Party in the campaign.

Discussion

1. If you lived in Britain, do you think you would support the Labor or the Conservative Party in the next election? Give your reasons.
2. What is your opinion of the British political system as compared to ours?

Miscellaneous

1. Tell something about the background of Prime Minister Anthony Eden.
2. According to our Foreign Operations Administration, what progress has Europe made since our aid program was launched in 1948?
3. What signs of trouble within Red China have recently come to light?
4. Why does Brazil want to move its seat of government, which is now in Rio de Janeiro, to a new site?
5. Briefly state both sides in the controversy involving Edward Corsi and our refugee immigration policies.
6. Why is it no longer possible for a President to serve more than two terms in the White House?
7. How do you feel about Senator Magnuson's proposal that TV operators should give all political candidates reduced rates or free time for election campaigning? (Write your opinions on this question to "Readers Say.")

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) quicken; 2. (a) persistence; 3. (d) invented; 4. (c) weird; 5. (d) reveal; 6. (b) under highly centralized control.

Historical Backgrounds - - Our Presidents

WILL President Eisenhower be a candidate for re-election in 1956? That question is being discussed by political leaders and news commentators throughout the country. Although some feel certain that the President will be a second-term candidate, others are doubtful.

Mr. Eisenhower has said on occasion that he looks forward to the time when he can retire to his Pennsylvania farm, but he has not so far publicly stated whether he will or will not accept renomination. Until he makes known his position, there can only be guesswork about what he is going to do.

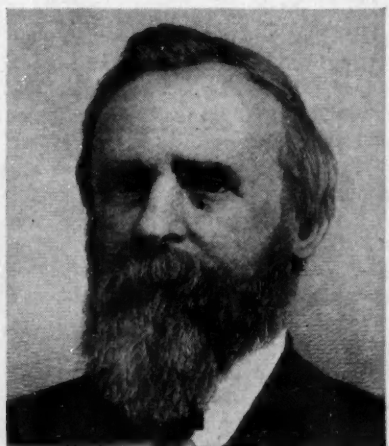
George Washington served through a second term, and this came to be looked upon as the maximum that should be given to our Chief Executives. Presidents since Washington generally have been candidates for a second four years in office, although they have not always been successful in campaigns for re-election.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is the only President to have served more than two terms; when death came in 1945, he was in his fourth term. Today, it is no longer possible for a Chief Executive to serve more than two terms. That limit was established by a Constitutional Amendment which became effective February 26, 1951.

If Mr. Eisenhower refuses to run again, he will become one of a very small minority of our elected Presidents who have not been their party's candidate for re-election. Among this minority are James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and Rutherford B. Hayes.

Polk, a Tennessee Democrat, became President in 1845. He had stated that he would serve for four years only, and then retire. Polk did apparently consider changing his mind and running for re-election in 1848. However, at least partly because of differences with party leaders, Polk finally declined to have his name put up for renomination.

Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire was nominated in 1852 by the Democrats only after a bitter convention fight. The issue of slavery had divided the party, and convention delegates did not give Pierce the nomination as a compromise candidate until the 49th ballot. Pierce was elected by a popular majority of fewer than 50,000 votes. He lost political support during his term as President,



PRESIDENT HAYES did not seek nomination for a second term

and was unable to win renomination.

James Buchanan, Democrat of Pennsylvania, went to the White House in 1857 as differences between our Northern and Southern states were becoming increasingly sharp. The strain of the Presidency was such that Buchanan apparently had no wish to seek a second term. He took little active part in the campaign of 1860, in which the Republican of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, was victorious.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican of Ohio, won the Presidency in 1876 in one of the most hotly debated elections in our history. The Democratic candidate, Samuel Tilden, appeared at first to have been the victor, but the contests were so close in certain states that there was a quarrel over which candidate had won them. Congress appointed a special commission to settle the matter. The commission of 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats voted for Hayes, and he became President.

During his term in office, Hayes was often reminded of the circumstances of his election. Democratic cartoonists pictured him with "fraud" written across his forehead, although historians point out that his was an honest administration. Republican Hayes was also hampered by Democratic majorities in Congress.

Whether he could have won re-election under such circumstances is debatable. In any case, Hayes had long held that a President could best discharge his duties by refusing to consider a second term. In keeping with this belief, he did not seek renomination.